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NO. 2.

POETRY.

From the Providence Patriot PRINTING OFFICE MELODIES. THE PRESSMAN.

Full up, my boys, turn quick the rounce,
And let the work begin,
The world is pressing on without,
And we must press within—
And we who guide the public mind,
Have influence far and wide,
And all our deeds are good, although
The devil's at our side.
Let fly the frisket now, my boys!
Who are more proud than we?
While wait the anxious crowd without,
The force of power to see;
So pull away—none are so great,
As they who run the car;
And who have dignity like those
That practice at the bar.
And you who twirl the roller there,
Be quick, you inky man;
Old Time is rolling on himself,
So beat him if you can;
Be careful of the light and shade,
Nor let the sheet grow pale;
Be careful of the mowen looks
Of every head and tale.

Though high in office is our stand,
And ours is our case,
We would not cast a slur on those,
Who fill our lower place;
The gaping world is fed by us,
Who retail knowledge here;
By feeding that we feed ourselves,
Nor deem our fare too dear.

Full up, my boys, turn quick the rounce,
And thus the chase we'll join;
We have deposits in the bank,
Our drawers are full of coin;
And who should more genteelly cut
A figure or a dash?
Yet sometimes we who press so much,
Ourselves are pressed for cash.

STANZAS.

Suggested by hearing a person assert that Henry
Lankester did not merit the degree of
Fame he had acquired.

(BY MRS. CORNWELL BARON WILSON.)

And dost thou grudge the wreath of Fame,
Upon the minstrel's grave to lie?
And dost thou grudge the poet's name,
To him, thus early doom'd to die?
Alas—the child of genius knows,
How dearly are such honors won—
By faded cheeks—by lost repose—
By life extinguish'd ere begun!

Beside his lamp, at midnight hour,
Learning's pale martyr sat, and kept
Vigils of soul-inspiring power,
While those less gifted slept!
'Twas then, he turn'd the classic page,
When favoring silence reign'd around;
'Then pored o'er many ancient sage,
And trod on sacred ground!

Yes! 'twas in midnight's hallowing gloom,
Wafting life's dim and feeble fire,
The poet dug his early tomb,
And 'woke his plaintive lyre!
Then, his heart burn'd o'er Homer's theme,
Or wept with Briton's matchless child,
By Avon's fairy haunted stream,
Echoing his "wood-notes wild!"

None but the child of genius knows
How dearly are such honors won—
By faded cheeks—by lost repose—
By life extinguish'd ere begun!
Then, do not grudge the wreath of Fame
Upon her Henry's grave to lie;
Like spring's first flowers, the poet came,
To blossom—and to die!

—La Belle Assemblée.

PRAYER.—As well might we expect
vegetation to spring from the earth with-
out sunshine or the dew, as the christian
to unfold his graces, and advance in his
course, without patient, persevering and
ardent prayer. The throne of grace
must be your home, your dearest home.
If unavoidably detained from your accus-
tomed visits, the sweet retreat, O, may
you feel like the dove that fluttered anx-
iously around the ark, that, on earth, there
is naught that is stable, on which to rest
your weary foot.

WHAT IS MEANT BY A GENTLEMAN.

There is something strangely attrac-
tive in the character of a gentleman, when
you employ the word emphatically, and
yet in that sense of the term which it is
more easy to feel than to define. It
neither includes the possession of high
moral excellence, nor of necessity even
the ornamental graces or manner. I have
now in my mind's eye a person whose
life would scarcely stand scrutiny even
in a court of honor, much less in that of
conscience; and his manners, if nicely ob-
served, would, of the two excite an idea
of awkwardness rather than of elegance;
and yet every one who conversed with
himself and acknowledged the gentleman.
The secret matter I believe to be this:
We feel the gentlemanly character pres-
ent to us whatever under all the cir-
cumstances of social intercourse, and
trivial not less than the important,
through the whole detail of his manners
and deportment, and with the ease of a
habit, a person shows respect to others
in such a way as at the same time implies,
in his own feelings, an habitual and assured an-
ticipation of reciprocal respect from them to
himself. In short, the gentlemanly character
arises out of the feeling of equality as a habit,
yet flexible to the varieties of rank, and modified
without being disturbed or superseded by them.
—*Colridge's Biographical Literature.*

MISCELLANY.

THE MINIATURE.

From Atkinson's "Sketch."
"WELL, then, at the command of my
mother, I will marry De Walden."
"Command! a wish was simply ex-
pressed."

"Forgive me, but papa has command-
ed; and say, does he not treat his poor
Adela with undue severity in forbidding
her his presence, till a favorable answer
to the aspiring pretensions of De Wal-
den is returned? Surely in an affair of
the heart—in that which seals my hap-
piness or misery for life—my inclination
ought first to have been consulted."

"Say, rather they have; say rather
I could consign my heart's treasure to
the tomb, than behold her the brilliant,
yet miserable bride of De Walden; but
Adela," and the dignified matron bent
her penetrating eyes on the beautiful
girl—"Adela," she continued, "acknowl-
edge, that on receiving De Walden's
homage, but three short months ago, your
now recreant heart swelled with pride;
beat with reciprocal affection, while con-
templating the mental, the personal gra-
ces, and, above all, the sterling worth of
his character. It is in vain then you
urge to the contrary. You can never
persuade me but that the love of my ex-
cellent young friend is necessary to your
happiness. Nay, blush not; I speak
homely truths, De Walden was your
first love, and will prove the only for
whom you can experience a similar at-
tachment."

"My Mother!"

"Does it surprise you, that I should
have laid open the secret workings of a
heart, which would deceive its owner
with a belief that the momentary ex-
citation of anger, or some fancied neglect,
had created the apathetic feeling of in-
difference! No! consult its movements,
and pause, ere it be too late, on the dan-
ger of suffering a capricious will to over-
rule the dictates of a noble and pure sen-
timent. Remember, De Walden is not
to be trifled with. He is too proud too
sure, when unconscious of offence: think
not, then, vain girl, that thy beauty,
splendid as it is, will retain him a will-
ing captive. How often has he affirmed,
it was the imperishable witcheries of
heart, manner, and disposition that first
moved him to love."

"Forbid the idea, that I should depre-
ciate the merits of De Walden. But,
methinks, he is strangely altered of late!"

"And yet he gives an earnest of the
sincerity of his affections, by the tender
of heart and hand. Do him justice, A-
dela, and speak with the warmth you did
when an officious friend, thinking to
please you, ventured to asperse his char-
acter. How your cheek crimsoned—
your eye glistened—while, in a voice ex-
pressive of emotion, you nobly defended
the name of one you both loved and es-
teemed."

Adela was silenced: the force of her
mother's argument had struck to her
heart: she felt that, if deprived of her lov-
er's affections, her peace of mind was
irrevocably gone; but, ashamed to con-
fess the caprice which had hitherto in-
fluenced her conduct, she sought to conceal
her fearful eyes, in displacing the con-
tents of a casket of jewels. While rest-
ing her hand unconsciously on the spring
of a secret drawer, it flew open, and dis-
closed to her admiring gaze the miniature
of a young and remarkably beautiful wo-
man.

"I never recollect having seen the sub-
ject of this sweet miniature; and yet
how familiar are its lineaments, what a
lovely yet melancholy expression of
countenance!" exclaimed Adela, raising
her eyes, which rested momentarily on
the mirror opposite, where she beheld
the reflection of features so striking in re-
semblance to those in the miniature, that
she half fancied the original stood before
her.

"Oh, my Adela!" cried Mrs. Matra-
vers, covering her face with her hands,
"fain would I have spared thee sight of
that."

"What have I done, dearest mamma,
that I behold you thus moved and agitated?
Indeed I am very unfortunate this
morning; for I create nothing but un-
pleasant feelings in those I most love
and revere."

"How forcibly does that look—that
voice—recall to memory and friendship,
my dear, but lost Sabina! Twenty years
have elapsed! continued Mrs. Matra-
vers, "since the pure spirit of the sweet
subject in your hand winged its flight to
a better world; and yet I never glance
on the memorial of what she once was,
without experiencing feelings of the most
painful and tender regret."

"Who and what was this highly valued
friend?" questioned Adela. "Pardon
me if I add, my curiosity and interest are
forcibly excited."

"Accident has disclosed, what time and
inclination never had," replied Mrs. Mat-
travers. "Learn, then, that Sabina
Montmorris was the only daughter of my

much respected guardian, the boast and
pride of his heart, the joy and admi-
ration of all in the circle of her acquaint-
ance. From the extreme beauty of her
person joined to an uncommon sweet-
ness of disposition, she was seldom spok-
en of, but as the lily of Glenrondal. I
was her junior by two months; and,
having lost my parents a few weeks after
my birth, I was early consigned to the
care of her father, so that it might be
said, one arm fostered, one cradle sus-
tained us. Ours was not a friendship, in
the common acceptance of the word, but
a sentiment, that awaited in the world of
spirits the consummation of its happi-
ness. 'Twas mine, 'twas the blest trust
of my sweet Sabina. Years passed, and
I had numbered my eighteenth spring,
when our fair lily won the heart of a
young and brave officer. This was the
first sorrow my heart knew. Perhaps it
might be deemed selfish; yet the idea
of a separation was too painful for me to
dwell on. Charles Willoughby, on the
nuptial rite being performed, was desti-
ned to a foreign station. Much against
the inclination of my guardian, who
drooped at the thought of parting with
his idolized child, the wedding day was
fixed—the bridal paraphernalia was pre-
pared—when the captain, anxious to ob-
lige a favourite sister, resident of a
neighboring park, with the presence of
his bride elect on the day previous to the
anticipated ceremony, promised to be
our escort. The period arrived, but he
came not; the horses had waited our at-
tendance a full hour, ere Sabina could
reconcile her mind to the idea of setting
out. The day passed, and still no ap-
pearance of Willoughby. It was in vain
that our kind hostess essayed to remove
our inquietude. I saw, in spite of her
frequent remark, that Willoughby was a
military man, that she was herself endur-
ing great anxiety from the unaccountable
absence of her brother.

"Night came, and a fearful one it was.
The elements raged furiously ere we
purposed our return; and as no entreaty
could prevail on Sabina to absent her-
self from the roof of her father at so
eventful a period, we set out. Scarcely
had we proceeded a mile, when we were
at the foot of Glenrondal, where the
heavy black clouds burst, and beat in pit-
iless torrents on our heads. At the same
time, appalling thunder, reverberating
from rock to rock, seemed as though it
would annihilate the universe. At one
moment, the circumjacent scenery was
vividly illuminated by the lightning's
flash; at the next, shrouded in impenetrable
darkness. Looking fearfully around me,
I missed Sabina from my side. Calling
to the groom, he pointed to the direc-
tion of the bridge which we had just pas-
sed. The sound of horses' hoofs smote
indistinctly on our ear. It was Sabina,
who, as she rushed towards us, threw
herself from her horse, exclaiming, 'I
have seen him! Yes, in flames I have
seen him!'"

"Merciful heaven! seen whom?"

"Willoughby, hark! he even now calls
Sabina! Sabina! Yes, Willoughby, I
come, she added; as, breaking frantically
from my grasp, she fled I knew not
whither."

"In despite of the terrific warring of
the elements, I had too surely heard the
unearthly accents of Willoughby, calling,
upon his Sabina. One appalling shriek
succeeded, fearfully reechoed by my de-
spairing friend, who now, more dead
than alive, was forcibly conveyed,
through the exertions of her faithful ser-
vant, to the house of her father."

"Here we ascertained that Willough-
by had been; and having assigned a call
of duty as the reason of his absence, he
had departed on the instant, half an hour
before, for his sisters residence. A mes-
senger was despatched forward, but as
no tidings could be gained either at the
park or elsewhere, we too truly concluded
that some melancholy accident must have
occurred. That night the agitated Sabi-
na passed in communion with her Ma-
ter; and, when she arose from her knees
it was to array herself in her bridal dress.
The morning had dawned, and on the
completion of attiring, I led her, pale and
speechless, to breathe the fresh air out
on the balcony. "Would that I could weep
like thee, my poor Adela!" she at length
whispered; 'but see,' she added, and her
gaze was riveted in the distance—"see,
my love is in the grave—yonder comes
his horse, his cap, and plume, but where
is the rider? Adela! I am the bride of
death!"

"Thinking her intellect disordered, I
slowly turned my head, and glanced on
the figure of our own groom, bearing in
one hand the reins of Willoughby's fiery
steed, in the other his military cap. Our
worst conjectures were now verified; the
captain, the noblest and the best, had
met with a death, the recollection of
which even now thrills through my heart
with horror. It was true that we had
met on the bridge the preceding night;
and perhaps at the moment of Sabina's
recognition, in which the lightning's
flash had revealed him to her sight, his

spirited horse had leapt the battlements
of the bridge, thrown him among the
machinery of a foundry beneath, the
works of which were in consequence
stopped; there his headless, his mangled
remains were discovered on the follow-
ing morning, while his horse, which had
swam to the bank, was found grazing on
the spot.

"Vain would be the attempt to de-
scribe the agony of Sabina's mind, on
ascertaining the fatal truth. For six
months, reason slept. During the next
half year her disturbed imagination had
sunk into a state of morbid melancholy.
At this period I married; and, accompa-
nying my husband to the continent, I
bade a long adieu to my cherished friend
and her distressed parent. On my re-
turn to England, after a lapse of a few
years, I hastened to Glenrondal. Sabi-
na, to my extreme surprise, was on the
point of marriage with one as different as
the imagination can portray from him
who was to have been her husband. I
saw that she suffered, and I remonstrated
with her on the danger of entrusting her
happiness to an individual for whom she
had evidently not the slightest affection.
'Fear me not,' she replied; 'my happi-
ness, my love, has long been centred in
another world; yet I will perform the
duties of a wife. My father once per-
mitted me to follow my own inclinations,
and now I marry to please him.'

"Never was there a more inauspicious
marriage. The husband of Sabina proved
to be an infatuated gambler; and,
though strongly attached to his wife,
such was his devotion for the gaming ta-
ble, that days would often intervene ere
he returned to the home of domestic
peace. Ruined in fortune, he had staked
his last thousand, and lost; when the
door opened, and Sabina, the shadow of
what she had been, bearing her infant
daughter in her arms, entered. Silence
and astonishment reigned throughout the
apartment, as she seated herself in the
midst. "Come!" she at length uttered,
as with a wild laugh she laid her inno-
cent on the table, "come, proceed, I
stake this; the best of penury and want!
'Great Heaven!' exclaimed her hus-
band, 'her senses have fled; and I am
the monster that has destroyed her—'
Taking her hand, he led her passively
to her home. There, in a moment of
agonizing frenzy, he retired to his dressing
room, and terminated his miserable ex-
istence. Of this additional calamity Sabi-
na proved unconscious; for, though
she lingered some few months after, the
light of reason had been extinguished
for ever."

"And what became of the infant of
this unfortunate pair?" inquired Adela,
as Mrs. Mattravers concluded her affect-
ing narrative.

"That dear girl lives, and is known
in the person of her, who is called Adela
Mattravers."

"My more than mother!" exclaimed
the agitated Adela, "what do I not owe
you, and him I call father? On my
knees receive the expression of my
heart's gratitude! My life has hitherto
proved one brilliant dream; little did I
imagine to whom, save thee, I owed my
birth: but the fearful destiny of my pa-
rents has awakened me to a sense of rea-
son and reflection; suffer me then to re-
tire, and consecrate this day to their ill-
fated memory."

THE MAN WITH THE MUSTACHIOS.

It was a warm Saturday afternoon in
August that a horseman turned up to the
inn which fronts the steeples meeting
house of a small village in the interior
of New England. As usual in the warm
Saturday afternoons of Summer the male
portion of the villagers were assembled
at the tavern, some drinking punch like
water, and others, the "regular old soak-
ers" discussing the merits of pure "New
England." Some were stretched out
half-asleep, and if the truth must be told,
half-intoxicated under the shade of two
venerable elms which overlook the high-
way in front of the inn, and others were
seated in the window seats of the bar
room gravely arguing upon matters spiri-
tual and political.

But the unusual appearance of the
stranger roused every one into the atti-
tude of curiosity. He was mounted on
an elegant horse, and as he reined him
up in a graceful manner before the door,
every eye was turned upon him. He
was somewhat tall—with a diminutive
waist, which would have answered to
the similitude of Falstaff—"an Eagle's
talon"—and legs of most inordinate
length, furnished with a close covering
of light cloth—looking for all the world
like a couple of ox goads with eel skins
drawn over them. His dark frock was
finely contrasted with his light vest, and
open bosom ornamented with pearl studs

and glittering safety chains. A broad
stock of black silk elevated his chin to
an angle of forty-five degrees, and sup-
ported a collar of linen, starched to the
stiffness of sheet iron, and which protru-
ded on each side of his chin like the horn
of a Rhinoceros. Above, a huge pair of
whiskers extended from ear to ear with
the trifling exception of a square inch or
two of his chin, over which the tonsorial
implement had evidently recently passed.
His upper lip was garnished by enormous
mustachios, which bristled fiercely up-
ward, and covered a moiety of either
cheek. His hat was most exquisitely
small, cone-like, and pitched with admi-
rable effect upon the left side of his head,
while huge masses of hair tumbled up
carelessly at his temples, were left whol-
ly uncovered.

The stranger dismounted and entered
the inn without deigning a glance to the
right or left—"He's a Spaniard or Por-
tuguese," said one in a low whisper to his
companions. "Look at his beard," said
another. "Oh, what legs," said a third.
One after another the loungers gave in
their opinions, and none could agree as
to the precise character of the walking
phenomenon before them. An old sail-
or insisted that he was a Turkish Bashaw
—while an itinerant preacher as strenu-
ously affirmed that the being who had
appeared "in such a questionable shape"
was no other than the famous Lorenzo
Dow.

The stranger had in the mean time
reached the centre of the bar room. El-
evating a glass to his eye he looked
round for the first time upon the com-
pany. "Landlord," said he, "show me my
room, and let me have supper immedi-
ately."

"Our supper is just ready," said the
landlord, "will you take a seat with us."
The man of mustache and whisker,
took off his hat, and ran his fingers thro'
his hair, until it stood out as wildly as
the locks of a Lapland wind-stealer. "Sir!"
said he, "I am a gentleman, and
I choose to eat alone—if I don't!" and
he looked round on the company
with the most sovereign contempt.

From this there was, of course, no ap-
peal, and the man of whiskers, was
shown to his apartment, and supper was
prepared agreeably to his directions. The
waiting maid was none other than
the fair daughter of the inn keeper—
a girl in her seventeenth year, with a
bright, black eye and dark natural ring-
lets falling over her plump shoulders. The
whiskered gentleman, as the bright
Hebe seated herself at the table to wait
upon his gastronomic operations, stared
at her for some time with the most pro-
voking assurance. The girl blushed up
to the dark shadow of her ringlets.

"—e me," said the gentleman at
length "but you are a — handsome
girl."

The fair waiter blushed yet deeper—
and tried to smile away her confusion—
Luckily for her, the substantial fare of
the table at that moment caught the eye
of her admirer, and completely occupied
all his faculties for the next half hour.

The supper finished, the stranger a-
rose, strutted to the glass—pinched up
his dickey—and twisted his mustachios
into a still fiercer erection.

"Ha—my pretty miss—" said he, as
he flung his arm round the neck of the
fair waiter, who in the performance of
her household duties had chanced to ap-
proach him—"You're too handsome for
a country girl." And he bent his whis-
kers to her face and attempted a kiss.

The mustachios would unquestiona-
bly have suffered, had not the fair one's
hands been filled with the emptied dish-
es of the supper table. As it was, she
bounced out of the room in high dudge-
on; and our somewhat disconcerted
hero was left to his own reflections dur-
ing the remainder of the evening.

The girl, as was undoubtedly her du-
ty, immediately related the circumstan-
ces of the offence she had received at the
hands of the whiskered traveller, to the
keeper of her father's bar room, who had
for some time been her acknowledged
lover. She shouldn't have cared so much
about it, she said, if the fellow had look-
ed and acted like a Christian; but to
have such a good for nothing heathen
poking his beard in her face, was what
she wouldn't bear, nor touch to—she
knew she wouldn't. The twain forth-
with resolved upon vengeance, and that
very night was fixed for its execution.

It was midnight,—all was still in the
inn, save that here and there the sono-
rous nose of some uneasy sleeper, "made
the night tedious" with somniferous mel-
ody. The stranger in mustachios had
fallen into a quiet sleep, with his pillow
so adjusted as to prevent any collision
with the hairy appendages of his coun-
tenance. He was roused into conscious-
ness by the entrance of the stout bar-
keeper and his pretty waiter of the pre-
ceding evening. He rubbed his eyes
and raised himself half upright. The
bar keeper placed a basin of warm wa-
ter—a shaving box and razors, and a huge

pair of sheep shears upon the stand at the bedside.

"What do you want?"—demanded the whiskered gentleman, in a tone vacillating between resolution and terror.

"To shave you?" was the laconic reply.

In vain the dandy remonstrated, swore, and wept by turns—the bar keeper was inexorable. Brandishing his naked razor he commanded him to be quiet, under the penalty of a clipped weasand.—Exhausted by agitation and terror—our unfortunate hero sunk down upon his pillow, and suffered the brush to pass over his countenance without resistance. The girl with a grin of most exquisite satisfaction held the light, while her lover applied his dull and jagged razor to the hairy honors of the stranger. Whisker and moustache fell one after the other—all beautiful as they were, and dearly treasured as they had been. The wretched dandy like the wretched Robespierre, lay with his eyes closed, and silent, save when a dull groan or smothered curse told that the tonsorial instrument acted in double capacity of clearing knife and stump digger.

"Now for his hair, Jane!"—said the barber, and the formidable sheep shears went clipping amid the curled and perfumed locks of our hero. In a few moments he was left whiskerless and hairless—an excellent candidate for a wig. "Good night to ye Mister!" said the barber, and he gathered up his apparatus and left the room.—The next time you try to kiss a country girl you'll have a smooth face for it."

The next morning at breakfast, inquiries were made relative to the gentleman in whiskers—and the landlord on entering his room found it completely vacated. The hero had disappeared, leaving nothing save his hair behind. The hostler stated that just as daylight was looking, being came rushing into the stable, and demanded his horse. It was no sooner furnished than he threw himself into the saddle and plunged into the highway with the speed of life and death. The facts of the case soon appeared, and the melancholy mishap of the dandy with the mustachios, became a standing subject of merriment to the tenants and loungers of the Inn.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FOURTH RETREAT OF THE RUSSIANS

Liverpool papers to the 17th of May have been received at New York. The news from Poland is again of a cheering character. The Russian General after approaching almost to the walls of Warsaw has been compelled to make a rapid retreat, and was closely pursued by the Poles. It appears that the cause of the retreat of the Russian forces was a want of sustenance, which the Poles had taken care to put beyond their reach, or defections among their troops, as no very heavy battle is spoken of.

The elections in England have already given about one hundred and twenty majority in Parliament in favor of reform.

Prince Leopold is still deliberating whether to accept the crown of Belgium or not, though one account says he has accepted.

As soon as the first movement from Siedlic, which was Diebitch's head quarters for some time, denoted an intention on the part of the enemy to advance, Skrznecki despatched couriers to Warsaw to prepare them for a retreat of the army, and desire that the place might be put in a condition to sustain a siege, in case the fortunes of war should be against the cause in a general engagement.—Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm with which the news was received. The citizens renewed their assurances of devotion to their country; and we are told, that in an incredible short space of time, a new tete-du-pont was constructed at Praga, and a second wall of protection was thrown up by 15,000 men, which was sufficient to shelter the whole of the patriot army. The most influential senators and citizens went out to join the camp, and every one had reconciled himself to the worst. The retreat, in the mean time continued, the Poles everywhere carrying with them the inhabitants of the country, and every description of provision which could serve as a subsistence to the enemy.

Upon the 27th Skrznecki had reached the capital, and fixed his head quarters there; the bulk of his army was at Milowka, a dozen miles distant. In their retreat they appear to have been greatly harassed by the Russians, and at Minsk an action of some consequence took place in which the Russians say the Poles lost a considerable number of men; but this is denied by the accounts on the other side. Arrived at Dembe-Wielki, the Russians found that they could not procure "even a little straw for their horses," and the Field Marshal had therefore, no alternative, but again to sound a retreat, in which he has been pursued by the Poles; and the last account of him is from Mordy, which is beyond Seidlic, the point from which he set out. On the 29th April the whole Polish army had again advanced, and resumed its former positions at Kostrayn, and beyond Olenka.

Defeat and flight of Dzwernicki, a Polish General.—The London Times of the 15th, publishes a postscript dated at 4

o'clock in the morning, announcing the receipt by an express from Paris, of the papers of the preceding day, viz: the 15th. These are the latest advices.—The defeat of Dzwernicki, and his retreat into Austria, and the surrender of his troops is confirmed, as follows:

Letters from Vienna of the 9th inst. confirm the accounts of the disaster of Gen. Dzwernicki's corps, which was endeavoring to operate by a desperate *coup de main* in Volhynia. The gallant officer, who was left exposed after General Sierawski's defeat to the combined attacks of the Russian Generals Rudiger and Roth, had no alternative on the 30th ult. or 1st inst. but to take refuge in Austrian Galicia, at Klebanowki, near Zharasz, whither he was pursued by the Russians, until a squadron of Austrian hussars interposed between the combatants, and enforced the neutrality of their province. The Russians apologized and retired. The Poles were to surrender their arms, and be cantoned wherever the Austrian Government assigned them quarters.

Brody, April 21.—The terror that prevails among the Russians is beyond description; all fly to our town, and besides carriages, loaded with the private effects of the civil officers, 450 wagons laden with leather and wax, have arrived here. The Russian Eagles on the frontiers have been every where taken down and broken to pieces, and the Polish Eagle set up instead. Many Russians have concealed themselves in our forests near Radzewillow; on the other hand, detachments of our hussars and infantry have been ordered thither. All Brody is in motion; the victory of the Poles has caused extraordinary joy; the wounded Polish soldiers are kindly assisted here in every house. At Sokal there is a hospital for wounded Poles.

Warsaw Gaz.

Warsaw, May 2.—It was generally reported yesterday, that the Russians had retreated from Siedlic, and left there 10,000 sick.

DON MIGUEL HUMBLD BY A BRITISH FLEET.

An English squadron appeared off the Tagus on the 26th. On the day preceding, the English Consul General received despatches by a steamer upon which he acted immediately; demanding on behalf of his government, that the Judge Conservator at Oporto, Cancio and Sa, should be dismissed, and the one elected by the resident British merchants recognized, and the recognition officially published in the Lisbon Gazette: that the Captain of the Diana frigate, who detained the St. Helena Packet off Terceira, should be dismissed; that several magistrates who had violated the rights of British subjects should be dismissed, and others reprimanded;—that several soldiers should be punished and their officers dismissed for the same cause; and that compensation should be made for various exactions at the custom house, and also to a large amount in the nature of vindictive damages for unlawful arrests and detentions. The Consul was instructed that the demands admitted of no modification or negotiation. All these demands humiliating as they must have been to the arrogant but helpless tyrant, were speedily complied with;—and announcements of the dismissal of the officers complained of, appeared in his own official gazette on the 4th of May. He had been allowed exactly ten days for consideration. The Morning Herald says—

"At the first summons his dastard spirit sunk within him; all the efforts of Count Bastos, a minister of his guilty pleasures, and the empty parade of a few additional guns upon the Castle of Lisbon, could not re-assure him, and before the expiration of the allotted time, Don Miguel surrendered at discretion. This is a great triumph for English interests in Portugal, but, unfortunately nothing for the general cause of humanity and liberty. Had the miscreant been more strongly advised to resist, his obstinacy and his usurpation might have met with a common punishment; but, as the matter now stands, there is too much reason to fear that his cowardly temporizing will screen him a little time longer from a well merited retribution, and subject Portugal still to his domination.—Something may, however be expected from the American and French squadrons, which have still their accounts to settle with him, and which are hovering about the mouth of the Tagus. With respect to ourselves, this victory can excite no exultation, for there is no honor in triumphing over a coward; but it necessarily provokes feelings of surprise, indignation, and disgust, that an abominable rule, which is shaken thus easily, should be suffered by the tortuous politics of any Administration to acquire such a countenance as that of Don Miguel has done.

Portugal and Don Miguel.—The submission of Don Miguel has disappointed the Portuguese refugees who looked for war and the fall of Miguel's government. An English paper says, they may, however, indulge some hopes of such an occurrence in a very short time; for the French fleet has probably arrived ere this, with orders to bombard Lisbon if their demands are not complied with; and three American frigates are on their way to the same destination with the same

object. The claims of the Americans were still more serious than those of the French or English. Several American citizens had been sent from St. Michael's and the adjacent Islands in irons, and were afterwards treated with great cruelty and indignity.

It is stated in the Hamburg papers that Austria has addressed a note to the English, French, Prussian and Hessian Governments, inviting them to send Ministers to a Congress at Aix-la-Chapelle for the purpose of agreeing to a general reduction of the armies of the continental States, and for the purpose of settling the Polish and Belgian affairs.

Sir Walter Scott.—We fear that the accounts we have had of the illness of this illustrious man are but too well founded. The Court Journal of the latest date says:

It is with infinite concern that we announce, in contradiction to the newspaper statements, that this distinguished writer and excellent man still languishes in a very precarious state. He has had an attack of decided apoplectic tendency.

FREE TRADE.

There are many well-meaning people who talk of Free Trade as being hostile to the United States, and therefore they rigidly oppose all laws which go to protect American Industry. Now we are not going to discuss the doctrine of 'Free Trade' in the abstract, though we may be permitted to hazard an assertion that Protecting Laws are necessary for young nations who have the raw material, and immense resources in an undeveloped state. But we say to those men who are deluded with the cry of 'Free Trade,' such a trade in the present state of the world is a mere chimera. There is not a civilized nation under heaven, that has not restriction laws filed one upon another. Look at the trade of Great Britain, and mark with what care she guards every interest. Duties are laid upon every article—prohibiting duties too,—that needs protection. She only relaxes her protecting system when she no longer needs it. Her whole history from the time when British Commerce became worthy of notes proves this fact. Just so in France or in the Netherlands. Every interest is guarded. Nations make it a primary object to secure their own trade from foreign interference. England attempted to block up the Fisheries; and she now guards her fishing interest by a well digested protecting system.—She has secured her coasting trade to herself. Her West India Trade she regulates as she pleases, and always in such a manner as to secure the pre-eminence to Englishmen. She takes our cotton because she cannot do without it. She takes our flour when her population is starving, and in other times lays upon it a prohibitory duty. Any man who examines the internal policy of Great Britain or any other nation, will be struck with the peculiar interest her statesmen have taken in every measure that tended to foster British industry. Thus the system of 'Free Trade,' is actually impossible.—Were we to take off every protecting duty, it would be 'Free Trade' all on one side. Our Mechanics, Farmers and Merchants would starve by it. Were a Congress of nations to unite in taking off all the duties, and were nations to become one great brotherhood leaving trade perfectly unshackled, then there would be free trade and the United States could reciprocate it. But it would be perfectly frenzy to bear our own bosoms when other nations are shrouded in a coat of mail as impervious as the body of Achilles. Why then trifle with, or nullify the laws we now live under, when those laws are advancing us in prosperity, glory, and happiness.

Wisconsin Yankee.

MANUFACTORIES IN DANGER.

At no time since the establishment of manufactures in the United States, have they been more *flourishing*, or in greater DANGER than at this moment.—During that dark and fearful period, which ended last autumn, many active and meritorious proprietors suffered great or irremediable losses; but fortunately for the country, the establishments were generally maintained; the American system has triumphed over foreign competition and internal hostility. The experiment has been boldly made, and seems to bid defiance to farther opposition.

In the unexampled prosperity which cheers on this important branch of national industry, those of Navigation, Commerce, Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, happily participate; and all classes of citizens are enjoying the benefits of resuscitated enterprise. The mariner sings the song of joy—the farmer drives his team to the field, with joyful satisfaction—and the work shop sends forth the glad notes of profitable activity; but they must not be too sanguine, too confident, too trustful, in the pleasing aspect of the times.

If the country is advancing with giant strides, and the people are reaping the rich harvest of a propitious season, let it be borne in mind, that there is danger to be apprehended; that these glorious results are not attributable to the administration, but have been produced in spite of the incompetent demagogues who have usurped the government; that there

is a rash determination to prostrate all those institutions which have been created under the fostering guidance of wiser and abler statesmen.

Let us not be deceived by external appearances but look well to the declarations and measures of our rulers. They have denounced that protecting system, by which labor is encouraged, individual exertion rewarded, and the independence of the Union rendered permanent.

Since the close of the revolutionary war, there has not been so much cause for alarm; an ignorant, imbecile, and unprincipled executive has presumptuously violated the most sacred treaties, denounced the National Bank, "VETOED" the laws for extending internal improvements, and what is still more deplorable, the "Chieftain" is supported, by that dangerous combination, which threatens to "nullify" the acts of all preceding administrations, for the protection of manufactures.

A desperate effort is to be made for the abolition of the tariff, and if the man, who now disgraces the office of President, can be again elected, what security is there for the stability of our currency? He has proclaimed his determination and we must act as freemen, as friends of the CONSTITUTION, as champions of the UNION.

Manufacturers and Mechanics throughout the land, look well to your interests and your rights; be no longer lulled into apathy, by present thrift; but gird up your loins for the grand political conflict which is to decide your fate and the destinies of the Republic. You must come forth in your strength, for the support of the fundamental principles of government and resolve to elevate that illustrious patriot HENRY CLAY, to the Presidential chair. On that event your fortunes and the perpetuity of the Constitution are dependent.

There is a mad spirit of disloyalty raging far and wide, seeking the means of your destruction; be, therefore, on your guard, or the day is not distant when the reproach of Judea will be realized; when there was "no smith found throughout all the land and all the Israelites went to the Philistines to sharpen every man his share and his coulter and his axe and his mattock."—[Boston Patriot.

From the Richmond Whig.

LOOK! LOOK!

1. During Gen. Washington's Administration of eight years, there were nine removals, viz.—one in 1792, three in 1794, three in 1795 and '96 and one in 1797. One of these was a default.

2. In President Adams' Administration of 4 years, there were ten removals—five in 1797, two in 1798, one in 1799 and two in 1800. One of these was a default.

3. In President Jefferson's of 8 years there were thirty nine—in 1802 twenty two 1803 seventeen.

4. In President Madison's of 8 years there were five removals, of which three were defaults.

5. In President Monroe's of 8 years, there were nine removals. Of these one was for dealing in slaves, (Guinea) two for failures, one for insanity, one for misconduct, and one for quarrels with a foreign government.

6. In President John Quincy Adams' there were two removals, both for causes. (This administration has been represented as despotic. Time conquers prejudice. Mr. Adams has forever retired from public life, and even Jackson men are cool enough to Judge fairly.)

7. In President Jackson's administration, and in the first year of it, there have been 990 removals—230 principal officers, the remainder Postmasters and subordinates. Several of these were revolutionary officers, and many of them republicans, friends of Jefferson and Madison, who by conspicuous services had gained confidence when Andrew the first entered Tennessee.

These facts are drawn from the public archives and have not been, and cannot be contradicted.

TARIFF.—"Do you know," says a New York Jackson man to a Clay farmer, "that the tariff taxes you heavily on every yard of cloth" or other foreign article you buy." "No," says the farmer, "I do not but I will tell you what I know, and what is known to every farmer in the country, and that is, that if it were not for the tariff, I should not be able to buy a coat at all. For the extra wool that we all sell to the American manufacturers, and which but for them we could not sell at all, supplies our families with all the cloth and other foreign luxuries we consume. You think, you New-Yorkers, know every thing, and that the farmers know nothing. Do you suppose we should so long adhered to the Tariff System if we had not found that it was greatly to our interest? If you calculate to turn the country from the Tariff, you must prove to the farmers that it is wrong to study their own interests; which will be about as easy a task as to make water run up hill, or to find out perpetual motion."

N. Y. Age.

A Mr. Bartley of Oswego co. was accidentally shot through the heart, by his son, on the 11th inst. The parties were out deer hunting.

A term of the Court of Common Pleas was holden in this town last week by Judge Perham, who presided in a manner that gave great satisfaction to all present. We believe this is the second Term of the Court ever holden by him in this County and it is but justice to him to say that suitors, juries and the bar were well pleased with his urbanity, ability, and impartiality. There was a usual but little criminal business. One person was indicted for larceny. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs. The Court continued during the whole of the week and much business was left unfinished. The number of cases put to the Jury at this term was four, and a verdict was found in only two. So that the evil referred to at the last term of the Supreme Judicial Court in this still continues. Small inducements are held out to citizens to submit their differences when there is so little prospect of obtaining a decision. The evil is a serious one, and calls aloud for a remedy. What this remedy may be, we leave to wise heads to determine.—Jeffersonian

MORE QUESTIONS.—The editor of the Telegraph (says the Boston Courier) deserves to be placed at the head of the American Inquisition. There is no man in the country so well qualified, by his late political associations, for ferreting out sin and wickedness, and digging the truth, as it were, out of the mire.—He has the curiosity of a native Yankee in all matters, we suppose, but in this particular, he is peculiarly virtuous and fastidious. Such assistance as we can afford to his laudable historical researches, we shall cheerfully render. The following is the last emission. Let all true republicans peruse, infer, and admire.—Brunswick Journal.

Will the Globe deny that Mr. Ingham, Gov. Branch and Mr. Berrien, were dismissed because they refused to compel their families to associate with that of Maj. Eaton?

Will the Globe deny that, in Jan. 1830, a member of Congress waited upon these gentlemen, and informed them that it was the President's determination to remove them from office unless they conformed to his wishes in this respect?

Will the Globe deny that Mr. Van Buren availed himself of his peculiar situation to ingratiate himself into the favor of the President by urging the propriety of doing so?

Will the Globe deny that these gentlemen gave an unqualified refusal; and that they, at that time, declared their readiness to give up their respective offices rather than hold them on such conditions?

Will the Globe deny that the "malign influence" now controls the public patronage? If it does, we pledge ourselves to prove the truth of our assertions either in a court of justice or before a committee of Congress.

The affected pomposity of the Jackson presses of this State in parading their strength, and contemptuously denouncing their opponents, bespeak either folly, madness or falsehood. What are opponents "contemptible" when the Richmond Enquirer has confessed, Clay can beat either Gallou or Van Buren single-handed! when the Philadelphia Inquirer owns the battle will be a tough one, and conjures its partisans to buckle on all their armor? when newspaper after newspaper is hauling down the Jackson flag—yes seven, within two months? when division is rending your camps, and the war-whoop is rung in the citadel itself? Are the Republicans of Maine "contemptible" when they mustered at the ballot box more than 28000 freemen?—Portland Advertiser.

Boot and Shoe Manufactories.—The American System gives essential protection to the American Shoemaker and enables him not only to supply the market in his own vicinity, but to send off shoes and boots to the south. Were there no protection given this class of manufacturers, British shoes might be crowded into the New-Orleans, and other markets, and be sold for less than the New England shoe maker can afford them.—Indeed, they might be brought directly to New England. But the Tariff, ay, "the accursed Tariff," gives him a protecting duty of 30 to 40 per cent. Every pair of imported boots, must pay a duty of 1.50. Yet, is it not better to buy our shoes and boots here, than to buy them of Englishmen?—Jb.

Beastly Intemperance.—We were attracted on Sunday last by an object of intemperance on the "Dock," which, for beastliness, we have rarely witnessed. There he lay, on the ground, without motion or life, save a little respiration, and that sounding more like a grunt or groan, than "the gentle asping of the spring." And there we left him, what a sack, to spend the night.

Who do you think this personage was? One well known in the neighborhood; and one who had, before this "slip," been perfectly sober and genteel.

It was Mr. Crandall's dog, who had been in the cellar of Mr. Converse's store, and drank up two gallons of his beer—Troj Sentinel.

The Observer.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, JUNE 26.

FOURTH OF JULY.

We hear from all parts of the country of preparations for the Fourth of July, and in many places the people will unite in the celebration, without distinction of party. This is as it should be; for though a perfect uniformity of opinion is not necessary on political subjects, more than on any other, yet our political opponents need not be our personal enemies.

The time when a difference of religious belief, made a man an implacable foe to his neighbor, has passed away; and why may not every one be allowed his own opinion, in politics, as well as in religion? We have a right to defend our own sentiments, and convince our antagonists if we can; but let some other time be chosen for the discussion,—this day should be devoted to other objects. Though we may not agree on every question in political economy, nor in our selections of men for office, yet in regard to that event which has given freedom and happiness to so many millions of human creatures, there can be but one feeling.

While celebrating the deeds of those heroic men, who toiled and bled to gain the rich inheritance which we now enjoy, let us lay aside all our prejudices and animosities, and cordially join in paying this slight tribute to their memory. For the celebration in this village the following is the

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The procession will be formed at Mr. Ezra F. Beal's, under the direction of the Marshall of the day, Major Thompson Hall, and Capt. Amos Millett as Assistant Marshall, at eleven o'clock A. M. in the following order:—

- Band of Music.
- Military Officers in Uniform.
- Committee of Arrangements.
- Orator and Chaplain.
- President and Vice Presidents.
- Clergymen.
- Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution.
- Strangers of distinction.
- Civil Officers.
- Subscribers to the Dinner.
- Citizens generally.

And proceed to the Universalist Meeting-house, where the exercises will be as follows:—

- 1 Voluntary by the Choir.
 - 2 Prayer by the Rev. B. B. Murray.
 - 3 Reading the Declaration of Independence, by David Noyes, Esq.
 - 4 Music.
 - 5 Oration, by Dr. Jonathan S. Millett.
 - 6 Anthem.
 - 7 Benediction.
- Then the order of procession will be resumed and proceed to the dinner table, where Hon. Levi Hubbard will preside, assisted by Capt. John Rust, Maj. Elijah Hall, Hon. Elias Stowell, as Vice Presidents.

The Somerset Journal, and American Advocate come out in favor of DANIEL GOODENOW Esq. of Alfred, as a suitable candidate for our next governor. The Journal says:

"There is much anxiety on the public mind among all parties as to who shall succeed Gov. Smith, when his constitutional term expires; for we believe that few but the reckless or profligate of any party wish for his re-election to an office which he so unworthily fills. We have heard many Republicans of high standing named as successors, and if it may be permitted to us to name the individual most likely best to unite the people of this part of the State, we will mention DANIEL GOODENOW, of Alfred, late Speaker of the House of Representatives. His republicanism is of the old school, unimpeached and unimpeachable.—He is a man of unquestioned talents and integrity, and owes his present elevated standing in the community exclusively, as we believe, to his own persevering exertions. Such a man we believe will be acceptable to the people of Maine in closing their concerns with the present grammatical administration."

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

We are requested to give notice, that a meeting will be held at Bethel on July 5th, in connection with the Temperance and Foreign Mission Societies of Oxford County, with a view to excite to more vigorous efforts in the cause of Sabbath Schools. At this meeting, it is expected, the Agent of the Maine Sabbath School Union will be present, and address the meeting. All the friends of Sabbath Schools, of whatever denomination, are earnestly desired to attend.

We were on the 22d inst. presented with two potatoes raised in the garden of Mr. Lewis Crockett of this village, measuring four inches in circumference. They are considered very early for the season. We also saw about the 9th inst. a pea pod well filled, raised by Capt. B. Bodwell of this town.

Our brethren of the press in different places in Maine state that the prospects of an early and abundant harvest are very flattering.

The Festival of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, (on Friday last,) was celebrated by the Oriental Lodge at Bridgton. An address was delivered by Mr. Solomon Andrews of Fryeburg. The day was fine, and a large number of masons were present.

The County Committee of Kennebec have called a meeting for the purpose of nominating suitable candidates for County and State officers. We hope a convention will be called in this County soon. It is time to be awake.

Mr. Yancy of Kentucky, in his speech to his constituents expresses his penitence for having voted to repeal the 25th section of the judiciary act, and declares that he was led astray by Mr. Wickliffe his colleague.

EAST INDIES.—Ravages of the Cholera.

The Cholera has been making dreadful ravages in the lower parts of Bengal within the last fortnight. One cannot pass up from Calcutta to Serampore without seeing ten or twelve funeral piles lighted at every hour of the day. The number of deaths in this town, in the short space of a fortnight, has been two hundred and fifty. At Chandernago the mortality has, we learn, been much greater. Several instances have come under our notice of husband and wife being carried off within a day or two of each other; in some cases whole families have been swept away. This disease is more rapid in its progress this year than on any former occasion, in two hours the patient is beyond hope. It attacks all alike; children of the age of three, four, five and six years have been carried away by it, as well as the vigorous youth and decrepit old man. Scarcely a family is to be found in the neighborhood of this town which has not lost some relative.—*Calcutta John Bull, Nov.*

YORK, (Me.) June 13, 1831.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

Mr. Editor.—On Thursday last Messrs Emerson and Clark had some cotton clothes hung out near their store, in this place, which had been oiled about two months for the purpose of drying; they were put in the store chamber that night, and the next morning when the clerk went into the chamber to open the windows, the most of them were consumed by fire. Had they remained half an hour longer, the store would have been in flames. This is the only instance of Spontaneous Combustion that we know of happening in this town, and wish you to give it a place in your paper as a caution to the Public, to avoid the risk of incurring the same danger.—*Saco Dem.*

THE SEASON.—The growth of vegetation for the last week has been almost unexampled. We do not recollect ever to have seen any thing like it in this part of the world. But we remember to have heard a dispute between an Irishman and Scotchman upon the subject of vegetation in their respective countries, which approached something near to the present growing time. "Why," said the Scotchman, "in my country, it is frequently the case that a horse is turned into a field in the morning and the grass grows so fast that you can see his hoofs before night." "Poh, poh, honey," replied Paddy, "in sweet Ireland the grass often grows so high in a single night, that you cannot see the steeple of the Church in the morning!"—*Bath Lq.*

The Governor of Vermont has appointed the 5th of July next for an election in the second Congressional District of that State, of a Representative to Congress, in the place of Mr. Mallory, deceased.—Several candidates are already named, among whom are Judge Charles K. Williams, of Rutland, Mr. Robert B. Bates of Middlebury, and Mr. Robert Temple of Rutland as National Republican candidates, and Mr. William Slade, by the anti-Masons.—*Boston Adv.*

AWFUL OCCURRENCE.—On Saturday morning last, a little boy about 11 or 12 years of age, was instantly killed on board one of the line boats, in passing a canal bridge about a mile below the city. He was sitting upon a box, on the deck of the boat, and his head being brought in contact with the timbers of the bridge, was literally crushed to pieces. The child belonged to a family of Swiss emigrants, who had just arrived in this country, and were proceeding to the west, where they intended to settle. *Schenectady Whig.*

To preserve Cheese from Mites.—Red pepper, so called, is a complete antidote against flies impregnating cheese so as to produce maggots. Take one and put it in a delicate piece of linen, moisten it with a little fresh butter, and rub your cheese frequently. It not only gives a very fine color to your cheese but is so pungent that no fly will touch it. *Mass. Agr. Rep.*

Fourth of July in Washington.—The Association of Mechanics, and other Workingmen in the city of Washington, favorable to Henry Clay have resolved unanimously upon celebrating the Fourth of July.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Legislature of Massachusetts have voted to dispense with the summer session, and will henceforth hold but one session a year. It seems to excite some regret that "Lecton Day" should be thus abolished, and that the glorious jollifications to which it gave rise, should be forever discontinued.

An Anti-Masonic Convention in New Jersey has nominated Richard Rush for the Presidency, and Samuel L. Southard for the Vice-Presidency. A long letter of Mr. Rush, denouncing masonry, has had a wide circulation, and has brought the subject more generally before the public than before.

Laban Taylor, a young man, was drowned in Augusta, while bathing, on Sunday morning last. In this town, Nathaniel Colcord, aged 19, was drowned while bathing on Sunday morning, June 5.—*Hallowell Adv.*

Republican Convention.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICANS of Maine, opposed to the proscriptive and prodigal measures of the National and State Administration, are notified to meet in Convention at Portland, on TUESDAY the 2nd day of August next to select some suitable person to be recommended as a candidate for Governor at the ensuing election, and to transact such other business as may be deemed expedient.

Per order of the State Committee. June 13.

MARRIED.

In this town, By Rev. H. A. Merrill, Mr. S. E. Merrill of Brownfield, to Miss Clarissa Flint of this town—Mr. John Coffin of Lovell, to Miss Caroline Noyes of Norway.
In Paris, Mr. Chandler Cushman to Miss Mary Prince, both of Paris.
In Poland, Mr. Ebenezer G. Martin, to Miss Clarissa Jackson.
"AND ONE AT THE BRISTOL." At Compton, Me. Master George Spencer, aged 13 years, to Mrs. Sarah Johnson, aged 39 years!!!
In Paris, Mr. Cyrus Besse to Miss Mary V. Bemis, both of P.
In Portland, Ashur Ware, Judge of the U. S. District Court, to Miss Sarah Morgridge.
In Charlestown, Mass. Loyal L. Porter, editor of the Boston Traveller, to Miss Sarah Ann Pratt.
In Turner, by Rev. Mr. Miller, Dr. Thomas L. Meguire to Miss Mary Jane Cole.

DIED.

In Bridgton, 2d inst. Isaiah Ingalls, Esq. 75.
In Portland, aged 88, Samuel Freeman, a distinguished Revolutionary patriot;—Thomas Dodge, aged 46.
In Boston, aged 23, George A. Otis Jr. formerly editor of the Castine American, and more recently of the Boston Gazette and the Baltimore Republican.
In Belfast, William White Esq. aged 48.

SUMMER GOODS.

G. C. LYFORD
WOULD inform his friends and customers that he has just rec'd his Summer Stock of Staple and Fancy

Goods,

—among which are—
BROADCLOTHS.
CASSIMERES, Vestings, Cambrics, Muslins, Gingham, Calicoes, Linens, Gauze Hdks, and Scarfs, Fancy Silk and Egyptian Hdks, Bk. and Col'd Silks, Parasols, Gloves, Hosiery, Shawls, Lastings, Princettas, Brochellas Drilling, Stormants, Jenns, Navarino Cloths, Cusnetts, Brown Battistes, Green Bonnet Silks, Artificial flowers and a variety of other fashionable articles.
Also—One Case more superior quality

BECKHORN'S,
Satin Straw and Boxfold Straw BONNETS—Children's Straws, and one Case NAVARINOS at the low price of one shilling.

WANTED.

1000 yds. Tow and Linen CLOTH, yard wide and good quality.
500 yds. Cotton and Wool Flannel, stout.
500 yds. Wool Flannel, stout.
1000 Skeins White Woolen Yarn.
500 pr. White and Col'd Woollen Socks, stout and good sizes.
Fair prices will be paid in Goods for the above articles if offered in the course of six or eight weeks—if the quality will answer. The Yarn must be from 8 to 9 skeins to the pound, made of good wool and spun even or it will not answer.
G. C. LYFORD.
Portland, June 15, 1831. 6w1

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

PLANTATION NO. 8.
NOTICE is hereby given to the non resident proprietors or owners of Land in Plantation No. 8, County of Oxford, that the same are taxed in the bills in said Plantation No. 8, committed to the undersigned Collector to collect for the year A. D. 1830, in several sums following, viz:

Names of proprietors when known,	No. of Lots	No. of Ranges	No. of Acres	Value	Deficient high way tax for 1830	State & County & Plantation tax	Deficient high way tax for 1830
James F. Bragg,	8	10	100	30	05		
Joseph Brown,	6	1	50	12	50	20	1 31
South half do.	7	13	100	10		23	1 2
William Sawin,	10	13	100	10		23	96
Unknown,	7	17	100	15		35	
do.	8	9	45	15		35	83
John Farrington,	6	1	50	12	50	20	1 30
Oliver D. Lord,	6	1	50	12	50	20	1 30
North half do.	9	12	100	23		53	
Salmon Dyke,							

Unless said taxes and all necessary charges are paid to me the subscriber, on or before Monday the fifth day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, so much of said Land will then be sold at Public Vendue as will discharge the same, at the school house in district No. two in Plantation No. 8.

JOHN REED, Collector of Plantation No. 8, 1830.
Plantation No. 8, June 6, A. D. 1831. 1

GEORGE ROPES,

MIDDLE-ST. PORTLAND.
HAS received per last importations an extensive assortment of Groceries, China, and Hardware. **GOODS** consisting of Brass and Copper KETTLES; Saws, Latches, Hinges, Screws, Chisels, Locks, Brass Fire Sets, Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots, Cutlery, Tea Trays, Hollow-ware, Nails, shovels, &c. Also—elegant patterns of Gold edged, printed, and lustre

China.

Rich Cut and Common Glass. Latest style of B. P. Dining and Tea Sets.
Every description of Edged, C. C., and Enamelled Ware in assorted crates for traders, all of which will be sold at low prices, for cash, credit, or produce.
*Cash or Goods, and the highest market price given for paper RAGS.
June 7, 1831. 6w52

CAUTION.

AN attempt is making to give currency to a spurious Composition called JEWETT'S PILLS, on the strength of the high reputation of the genuine article which has been so extensively used and so universally esteemed for the last three years.

The genuine Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific are prepared from the prescription of a celebrated German Physician, and are not the formula of any Physician of this country.—The spurious Pills profess to be prepared from a receipt of a late Physician in New-Hampshire, of the same name, and on the strength of this alone, an effort is made to introduce a spurious article totally dissimilar from the genuine!

These Pills are an effectual remedy for Dyspepsia Jaundice, Diseases of the Liver, Headache, Costiveness, Piles, weakness of the limbs, loss of appetite, dizziness, &c.

NEW CERTIFICATES

That the public may judge of the high reputation of this article the following Certificates, (which among others have been voluntarily presented within the last three days) are offered for their perusal.

Certificate of Mr. Joseph Kimball.
The subscriber has heretofore been much afflicted with Jaundice, connected with dyspepsia, attended with pain in the forehead, general weakness an inscribable faintness, heart burn, and a great irregularity in the bowels, which complaints continued to increase for nearly two years, notwithstanding the use of a great variety of remedies, designed to relieve them. A few months since I made a trial of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills (prepared by H. Plumley.) The Relief they afforded was immediate. I continued the medicine until I had taken three boxes, during which time my strength steadily increased and I now enjoy a state of health far above what I had experienced for many years.

(Signed) JOSEPH KIMBALL.
Boston, September 16,
Certificate of Dr. A. S. Grenville
Having the most satisfactory evidence of the medical qualities, and highly salutary operation of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, (prepared by H. Plumley,) in cases of Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Disease of the Liver, &c. I would confidently recommend their use to those who may be afflicted with the above class of complaints, as an invaluable remedy. (Signed)
Cambridgeport, September 16, 1827.]
A. S. GRENVILLE.

Certificate of Dr. Baunlin.
The following is a certificate from Dr. C. F. Baunlin, a graduate in medicine at the University of Gottingen, now a practitioner of high celebrity in Cambridge, Mass.
The subscriber has tested the effects of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, in several severe cases of Disease of the Liver and digestive organs, and the result has convinced him that they are eminently calculated to subserve the purpose for which they are designed. Considering them altogether superior to those articles commonly offered for similar complaints, I would cheerfully add my testimony in favor of so valuable a medicine. (Signed)
CHARLES FREDERICK BAUMLIN, M. D.
The genuine Pills, marked and distinguished as above, are for sale by
ASA BARTON, Agent,
for the Proprietor, who has also for sale Jewett's Bitters, and Stomach Plasters, with a general assortment of Family Medicines. Norway Aug. 9. lamly9

Rogers & Cutler,

(NEW STONE BUILDINGS, MIDDLE-STREET.)
HAVE received their assortment of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, comprising a large and elegant selected Stock, at wholesale and retail. Among which are—Black, Blue, Olive, Green, and Mixed

BROADCLOTHS,

from 3 to \$9;
Cassimeres, Sattinets, Beaverteens, Lastings, Rowen Cassimeres; Hamilton Stripes, Stormants Drillings, &c. &c. for men and boy's wear
\$75,000 yards of Calico from 10c to 2s; Plaid, Striped and Colored Gingham, new style; Merino, Raw Silk, Brocade, Thibet, and Cassimere Shawls.
[A great variety of Fancy Handkerchiefs; Leghorn and Navarino BONNETS, VERY CHEAP; Also, Bonnet Trimmings.
A splendid assortment of Black Lustrings; Turk Satins; Gro De Naps; Synshaw and other Silks; also colored Silks of various kinds and qualities.
Silk, Cotton, Worsted, and Vigonia Hose and 1-2 Hose; Super Gloves and low priced ditto.
Muslins, figured and plain; White and Colored Cambrics; Linens and Lawns; Russia Damask and Diapers; Shaker Diaper and Crash.
Also, a large assortment of AMERICAN GOODS, such as Sheetings, Shirtings, Bed Ticks and Gingham; Blue Warp Yarn; 2000 lbs. White Warp Yarn, &c. &c.
Portland, May 6. 6w52

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will pay Cash at the highest market price at his Store in Portland, for WOOL well cleansed.
ENOCH CROCKER.
Portland, May 19, 1831. 50*

Consumption!

Asthma! and Catarrh!

IN that long train of diseases which seem to grow with the growth of civilized society, CONSUMPTION takes the lead in its relentless inroads upon human life; yet this dreadful disorder is easily overcome in its earlier stages. It is only when neglected that it arrives at the terrific maturity which so often baffles the sagacity of professional science. An obstinate cough is the customary forerunner of the PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.—Improper neglect in the timely administration of simple and salutary remedies, is sure to be reprieved by a dreadful succession of consumptive symptoms: oppression of the breast; greenish and bloody spittle; ulcerated lungs and hectic fever; shrivelled extremities, and general emaciation of the whole body; prostration of strength: flushing cheeks; swollen feet and legs; and at last, in full possession of the mental faculties, and while hope still whispers her flattering tale—cold extremities, and a premature death.

For the various stages of this complaint, one of the most approved remedies ever yet discovered is

Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills.

This exceedingly powerful, and yet equally safe and innocent preparation, has effected thorough and rapid cures upon patients supposed to have been far advanced in a confirmed Consumption, and who have exhibited the appearances which usually indicate a fatal termination of the disorder.

As the Pills require in ordinary cases no confinement, they may be administered with confidence and safety to all ages and classes of people. Unexampled success has hitherto attended their administration in a great variety of cases; and the Proprietor can refer to a multitude, which testify to their efficacy in reviving the emaciated victim from the bed of disease, and restoring him to blessings of accustomed health and activity.

Price \$1 for whole boxes of 30 pills, and 50 cents for half do. of 12 pills, with directions.

Debilitated Females.

THE complaints peculiar to the female part of the community, have been long successfully treated by the administration of the Aromatic Pills, originally prescribed and compounded by Dr. RELFE. They cleanse the blood from those disorders of the female constitution, for which the Pills are an effectual specific; they restore a free circulation, reform the irregular operations of the sanguiferous system, and rectify the disordered habits. The proprietor's confidence in the superior excellence of this equally innocent and powerful preparation, is founded on the most decisive testimony from many restored patients. He can assure this portion of the public, that when

Dr. Relfe's Aromatic Pills for Females,

are regularly taken according to the directions accompanying them, they revive and establish the desired healthy habits, and restore to the pallid countenance the natural glow of health and good spirits.

Married ladies will find the Pills equally useful, except in cases of pregnancy when they must not be taken:—neither must they be taken by persons of hectic or consumptive habits.—They may be used successfully by either men or women in all Hypochondriac, Hysterical or Vapourish disorders, in all cases of this description, the Pills purify, invigorate, and revive the disordered system.
Price \$1.50 a box.

RHEUMATISM CURED!

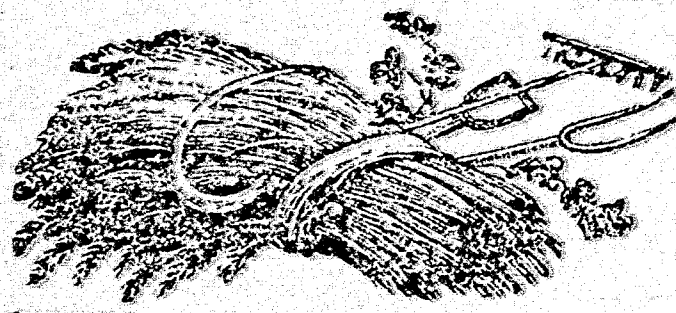
The following certificate has been politely furnished to the subscriber by Eli Longley Jr. Esq. of Waterford, in this County, in favor of Dr. Jebb's Rheumatic Liment. The subscriber is always supplied with the genuine article. Persons who are in want of it, would do well to recollect that they had better send a little further and be certain than to purchase articles which may injure them, or not do them any good at least.

For sale in large or small quantities, together with a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines, by
ASA BARTON, Agent.
Norway, June 20.

To ASA BARTON, Esq.—

Dear Sir—I hereby certify, that, having been severely afflicted with the Rheumatism, for a considerable length of time, and receiving no essential benefit from any other medicine, I at length made use of Dr. Jebb's Liment, and found almost immediate relief. And as some months have passed away since I have been relieved of that tedious complaint, I have the strongest confidence in the efficacy of this Liment for the cure of Rheumatic affections in general. I speak not in its favor from my own experience alone, as several individuals of my acquaintance have experienced the benefit of this truly valuable medicine, when other medical prescriptions have failed to afford them relief.
ELI LONGLEY, Jr.

AGRICULTURE—UTILITY.



From the N. E. Farmer.

BLAST ON CHERRY TREES.

MR. FESSENDEN—As a preventive of the blast, which has been so injurious to the cherry tree of late, I think you may with confidence recommend the application of sulphur and lime water, which has so effectively prevented the mildew on the grape and gooseberry, say two quarts of sulphur, and three to five pounds of quick lime, to a barrel of water, first incorporating them with a paulful of boiling water.

The preceding year, we had a large sized tree attacked; the present season, the depredation or blast continued, and to appearance one half of the tree was dead; when three weeks since it was discovered that four other trees of considerable size were attacked like the former on the north side, I purchased at the Farmer's agricultural warehouse one of Mr. Newell's excellent syringes, and applied the wash three times. The difficulty is completely subdued, and from present appearances the tree first named will undoubtedly recover, with the loss, only, of a few small limbs. If this experiment should be announced to the public, and any benefit should be derived from it, the gratification will be great to A. CIRCUMNAVIGATOR.

From the American Farmer.

FRENCH PREPARATION OF COFFEE.

MR. SMITH.—In all that concerns the table, the French far excel all other nations. Their dishes are savory, palatable, soluble, and wholesome. I noticed your receipt for making coffee in the French mode, though the ground coffee be wet into a paste and kept in a glazed vessel over night, before used in the morning; but you have omitted two important particulars which I will supply—one I derived from the published letters of Mr. Carter of New York, who lately travelled in France, and the other from a gentleman who had resided in a French family which came to this country from St. Domingo. Mr. Carter says, the French add boiled milk to their coffee, which gives it a mellowness not to be imparted by cold milk or cream; and my other information is, that the French sweeten their coffee with sugar candy, or sometimes with what is about the same thing, with clarified syrup, not yet reduced to a state of crystallization. The process for making either of these is sufficiently simple, but as the last abridged labor, and many conveniences to recommend it, I will speak only of that. An egg with its shell is beat up to a froth and added to two or three quarts of water in a bell-metal kettle—from eight to twelve pounds of sugar (either white or brown) is added to this, (I am told a few glasses of lime water is a useful addition, but I have not tried it,) and it is simmered and scummed over a bark or coal fire, until clarified and reduced to a syrup of the proper consistency, when it is put up for use. Besides for coffee, this syrup is also excellent for fritters, puddings, &c. if a little Cogniac is added to it. I have tried all—the strained coffee, the boiled milk, and the clarified sugar, and commend the whole. CECIL TABITHA.

Management of Poultry.—Break shells of oysters and clams to about the size of grains of corn, or smaller, and place them where your barn-fowls can have constant access. They will eat of this, and it greatly assists in forming the shell of the egg. To insure success in the raising of poultry, the newest laid eggs should be gathered with the utmost care, to avoid any small break or fracture of the shell; the setting hens should be each in a barrel or box by itself, so that they may sit undisturbed. Once a day, and that in the morning, they should be gently lifted off their nests and fed, and the moment they return, be again covered. They will in two or three mornings, become quite habituated to this order, and almost every egg put under them will produce a chick. The feed of chickens, and more especially ducks and turkeys, should be Indian meal, ground coarse, and mixed with sour milk.

GOOSEBERRY BUSHES.—A gentleman who has for several years protected his gooseberry bushes from the disease or insect, which is so destructive to this fine fruit, informs us, that the disease (which he thinks is an insect) originates in a kind of moss, which is observable in spots on the stock and branches of the bush, and that whenever he finds it on them, he immediately cuts off the limb. He has left with us several pieces of the bush with the moss on them, in which he entertains no doubt the egg of the insect is deposited. Since he began cutting off these infected limbs, he has had abundance of fine gooseberries, which he could seldom obtain before. It would be well to try the experiment at least. American Farmer.

CIDER.—The rules on which making good sugar depends, are careful straining and cleanliness. With equal propriety it may be said, that good cider depends on the observance of the same rules—the juice carefully strained from the pulp.—It has long been our opinion that too much carbonic acid is suffered to escape during fermentation producing either too much alcohol or acetic acid. We perceive some of the best cider makers recommend the prevention of the escape of carbonic acid gas by laying light substances, such as cloths or leaves on the bung hole while the liquid is under fermentation. N. E. Farmer.

Simple means of purifying water.—It is not so generally known as it ought to be, that powdered alum possesses the property of purifying water. A large table spoonful of pulverised alum, sprinkled into a hoghead of water, (the water stirred round at the time) will after the lapse of a few hours, by precipitating to the bottom the impure particles so purify it, that it will be found to possess nearly all the freshness and clearness of the finest spring water. A paulful containing four gallons, may be purified with a single tea spoonful.

Tea.—The present yearly consumption of this plant in Great Britain is 20,000 000 lbs. The reason why the gout or stone are unknown in China, is ascribed to the universal use of this beverage. From analytical experiments, made some time since on green Tea, there were no deleterious qualities discoverable, and not the slightest particle of copper in green Tea, as vulgar prejudice will have it. The injurious effects of Tea, if any, may be ascribed to the heated state in which it is drunk. Genesee Farmer.

THE COAT OF MAIL.—Just before Napoleon set out for Belgium, he sent for the cleverest artisan of his class in Paris, and demanded of him whether he would engage to make a coat of mail, to be worn under the ordinary dress, which should be absolutely bullet proof; and that, if so, he might name his own price for such a work. The man engaged to make the desired object if allowed proper time, and he named 18,000 francs as the price of it. The bargain was concluded, and in due time the work was produced, and its maker honored with a second audience of the Emperor. "Now," said his Imperial Majesty, "put it on." The man did so. "As I am to stake my life on its efficacy, you will, I suppose, have no objection to do the same." And he took a brace of pistols, and prepared to discharge one of them at the astonished artist. There was no retreating, however, and half dead with fear he stood the fire, and to the infinite credit of his work, with perfect impunity. But the Emperor was not content with one trial; he fired the second pistol at the back of the trembling artist, and afterwards discharged a fowling-piece at another part of him with similar effect. "Well," said the Emperor, "you have produced a capital work, undoubtedly—what is to be the price of it?" Eighteen thousand francs were named as the agreed sum. "There is an order for them," said the Emperor, "and here is another, for an equal sum, for the fright that I have given you."

The following anecdote has frequently been told as a fact, which really occurred in one of the New Hampshire Courts. Mr. Levi Woodbury, while examining a witness, asked him if he was sure such a thing happened on a certain day. "Perfectly sure of it," replied the witness. "I recollect it distinctly, because I drank a toast on that day which occasioned a great deal of talk." "What was the toast?" asked Mr. Woodbury. "I don't like to repeat it here," answered the witness. "But since you have alluded to the toast it is necessary you should repeat it, continued the examiner. "Well, then, sir, my toast was, 'Levi Woodbury—the Benedict Arnold of New Hampshire!'"

AN APOLOGY.—When John Clerk (Lord Eldon) was at the bar, he was remarked for the sang froid with which he treated the Judges. On one occasion, a junior Counsel, on hearing their Lordships give judgment against his client, exclaimed that "he was surprised at such a decision!" This was construed into contempt of Court, and he was ordered to attend at the bar next morning. Fearful of consequences, he consulted his friend John Clerk, who told him to be perfectly at ease, for he would apologise for him in a way that would avert any unpleasant result. Accordingly, when the name of the delinquent was called, John rose and coolly addressed the assembled tribunal: I am very sorry, my Lords, that my young friend has so far forgot himself, as to treat your honorable bench with disrespect: he is extremely penitent, and you will kindly ascribe his unintentional insult to his ignorance. You must see at once that it did originate in that. He said he was surprised at the decision of your Lordships! Now, if he had not been very ignorant of what takes place in this Court every day—had he known you but half so long as I have done, *cursé* me if he would be surprised at any thing you did. Aberdeen Chronicle.

SUMMER Fashions. WM. GAINS, TAILOR.

WOULD respectfully inform his customers and the public, that he continues to execute all business in his line, and according to the Summer Fashions, or in any manner to please the customer. The past favors of numerous and respectable customers are gratefully acknowledged and a continuance most respectfully solicited.

WANTED.

Five GIRLS to the Tailoring Business—two who have learnt the trade, and three as Apprentices. A good recommendation will be required. Norway Village, June 13. 52

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE, Portland, April 20th, 1831.

WHEREAS a sum "not to exceed one thousand dollars in each year for the term of four years, from the twenty third day of March," 1831, was appropriated by a Resolve of the Legislature, passed March 18th 1831—"for the instruction and education of the indigent Deaf and Dumb, in the State of Maine; to be expended by the Governor and Council, at their discretion in defraying in whole, or in part, the expense of placing at the American Asylum, such unfortunate persons, as may appear the most suitable subjects for education at such Institution."—I have been directed by an Order of Council to give notice thereof, in such of the public newspapers in this State, as publish the Acts of the Legislature; and in order to enable the Governor and Council to carry said Resolve into effect, to request those who are desirous of availing themselves of the bounty of the State, (or of securing any portion of it for the benefit of their friends,) and are qualified to enter the Asylum, to make application to the Governor and Council, on or before the first day of July next.

"TERMS AND CONDITIONS" on which pupils are admitted into said Asylum, taken from the Report of the Directors.

EXPENSE.

The Asylum will provide for each pupil, board, lodging and washing; the continual superintendence of health, conduct, manners and morals; fuel, candles, stationary and other incidental expenses of the school room, for which, including tuition, there will be an annual charge of one hundred and fifteen dollars.

In case of sickness the necessary extra charges will be made.

PAYMENT.

Payments are always to be made six months in advance for the punctual fulfilment of which, and the continuance of the pupil for two years, except in case of sickness or dismissal by the Directors, a satisfactory bond will be required.

TERM, PUPILS RECEIVED FOR. No pupil will be received for a less term than two years, and no deduction from the above charge will be made on account of vacations or absence, except in cases of sickness.

QUALIFICATIONS.

Each person, applying for admission, must not be under ten nor over thirty years of age; of good natural intellect; capable of forming and joining letters with a pen legibly and correctly; free from any immoralities of conduct, and from any contagious disease. A satisfactory certificate of such qualifications will be required. It is earnestly recommended to the friends of the Deaf and Dumb, to have them taught how to write a fair and legible hand before they come to the Asylum. This can easily be done, and it prepares them to make greater and more rapid improvement.

For the information of those who may be able to defray a part of the expense, themselves, the following extract of a letter, in answer to inquiries made by me as to the expense of clothing, &c. from Mr. Weld, the Principal of the Asylum, is submitted.

"As to the expense of clothing per year at the Asylum I can only say, that if a pupil comes well furnished with Winter and Summer clothes, which is expected (and should always be the case) the expense of keeping up his supply, will not probably, in any one year, be more than from fifteen to twenty-five dollars."

It was further stated by Mr. Weld, that in cases where the Legislature defrays only for a part of the expenses of a pupil, a bond is required of "the parent or guardian," for a faithful discharge of all other necessary expenses.

ROSCOE G. GREENE, Secretary of State. 472m

Carding Machine.

FOR sale one single Carding Machine and four Pickers for wool—Also, 3 Circular Saw Clap Board Machines.

The above machinery is new and of good workmanship. Terms liberal—inquire of NAHAM HOUGHTON or GEORGE EARLE. Brunswick, April 13, 1831. 3m44

THE LADY'S BOOK, FOR MAY, 1831.

THIS number has just issued from the press, and forms the last but one of the present volume. A GREATER VARIETY of Literary Subjects have been collected together in the edition for this month, than is usual, and the EMBELLISHMENTS are equally suited to the character of the work, and as well engraved as any former ones—they consist of:—

A VIEW OF PHILADELPHIA, FROM KENSINGTON. EMBROIDERY FOR HEAD DRESSES, TWO ENGRAVINGS.

BALLET DANCING. PHYSICAL EXERCISES FOR WOMEN. THE NATIVE AND ODD FISH. JEPHTHA'S DAUGHTER, MUSIC, FROM THE HEBREW MELODIES.

The JUNE number will be published at an early period, and completes the second volume of the work. In the short space of one year, we have, by unremitting exertions, procured for the LADY'S BOOK, an enviable station among the Literary publications of our country. This has not been accomplished without very considerable expense—the fact is, upwards of THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS have been expended in EMBELLISHMENTS alone—which comprise no less than

SIXTY BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS, ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS, AND SOME OF THEM OF A SUPERIOR AND COSTLY STYLE.

In addition to these, there may also be included two appropriate engraved Title Pages, with Indexes to accompany the volumes, and Fifteen pieces of MUSIC, of the most approved kinds—which, with more than Six Hundred and Seventy-two large and closely printed pages of Letter press, together comprises two volumes of the LADY'S BOOK, one of the cheapest publications in the United States—being furnished to subscribers, monthly, at the moderate price of \$3 per annum.

Having redeemed the pledge we made to the public in the onset, to make the work creditable to ourselves, and satisfactory to all who patronize it, we feel authorized to state, that as our abilities and willingness have increased with an augmented list of subscribers, no effort shall be wanting on our part to render the future numbers, in every particular, superior to those which have been so extensively approved.

A large amount of dues on subscriptions remains uncollected. We respectfully request agents and others whose accounts are still unclosed, to forward the balances due us, in their hands, at once, that no mistakes may occur hereafter in furnishing the work promptly to those who settle their arrears. The ENORMOUS EXPENSES which are necessarily incurred, in publishing a work on the extensive scale we have adopted, does not admit of an apology for thus seasonably soliciting from all a compliance with our terms.

A few of the numbers from the first of January, are still on hand, and can be obtained by persons who wish to subscribe. All orders (enclosing the price of subscription) must be addressed to L. A. GODEY & CO.

May 14, 1831. *Subscriptions for the above received at this office, and forwarded free of expense

PROSPECTUS

of a paper to be published at Hallowell, entitled EASTERN BANNER AND PEOPLE'S PRESS.

WHEN a new Journal is proposed for the public, it is usual and proper to declare the objects for which it is to be established, and the principles by which it will be governed. The publishers of the Eastern Banner and People's Press think it incumbent on them to say, that the leading objects for which this paper is to be established are, to promote the cause of truth, to guard and sustain our republican institutions, and to expose prejudice, ignorance and vice.

In calling public attention to the dangers that beset our free institutions, we shall bring into prominent view the nature and influence of SECRET SOCIETIES, or combinations of men organized and set in motion by laws carefully concealed from the people, and extending throughout the Union. The fact that such societies exist, thus organized, and on such a gigantic scale, is well known, and ought to arrest the attention of every friend of civil liberty. The facilities which they furnish for concealed effort for evil purposes—for personal promotion and favoritism on the one hand—for undermining hostility on the other, are of sufficient moment in our view, to require a public, free, and full examination. Secrecy is essentially antirepublican: it is uncongenial with our institutions. Our elections are held in public, our courts of justice sit in public, our legislatures deliberate in public. The eye of the people has free scope through all the operation of our social and political system. An institution that runs counter to the whole current of our civil and political usages, whose very essence consists in secrecy, whose vital principle is concealment and mystery, surely deserves public attention and investigation. Such attention and investigation we propose to bestow upon it. We shall address ourselves to the honest judgment and good sense of our fellow citizens, to whom is committed the sacred trust of preserving our free institutions from every pernicious influence, and handing them down unimpaired to future generations.

As to the principles by which our paper will be governed it is important to state, that it will not espouse the cause of either of the present political parties in the United States, or in this State; but will be devoted to the great cause of Education, Virtue, Temperance, and Morality generally, and the interests of Agriculture and Industry in all their branches. It will be our purpose at all times to give the news of the day, a full portion of miscellaneous reading, and impartial information respecting political occurrences and events. And lastly, being ourselves advocates of free investigation, it is our resolve to establish and preserve a Free Press—free in every sense of the word.

With these principles and sentiments in view, we solicit the patronage of all who are desirous to avert the dangers to be apprehended from FREEMASONRY, an institution in its nature and tendency both anti-republican and anti-christian.

Terms.—This paper will be published weekly, on a super-royal sheet, with a neat and fair type, to commence about the fourth of July, at two dollars a year, if paid within six months from the time of receiving the first number; two dollars and fifty cents at the end of the year: a discount of ten per cent for payment in advance.

ANTON HERRICK, T. H. FARWELL.

Hallowell, May 12, 1831.

NEW-YORK REFORMED MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that an Institution is established, and in successful operation, in the city of New-York Eldridge street, between Grand and Broome, denominated the "REFORMED MEDICAL COLLEGE," under the jurisdiction of the Reformed Medical Society of the United States;—that this Institution has arisen from its own intrinsic merits, notwithstanding the opposition of illiberal and interested Physicians, to an eminence and celebrity which has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its friends.

In this College, a system of practice is taught altogether superior to that taught in other Medical Schools, or pursued by other Physicians, the remedial agents being principally derived from the vegetable kingdom. Its efficacy has been proved for more than half a century, combining the improvements of the most distinguished Medical Reformers of this or any other age. It has been tested in every variety and form of disease, and its salutary effects witnessed where the mercurial or mineral treatment had been pursued without the least effect, except great injury to the constitution. Its superiority has been so repeatedly demonstrated, as to satisfy the most wavering and sceptical; and it is chiefly owing to this success, that we are indebted for the elevated character and reputation of our Reformed Medical Colleges. In short, the system of practice we teach, "like the Doric Column, stands simple, pure and majestic, having fact for its basis, induction for its pillar, and truth alone for its capital."

The necessity of an Institution of this kind, under the direction of competent Professors, must be strikingly evident to all who have reflected upon the subject of medical Reform. The prevailing practice of Physic and Surgery is generally admitted to be replete with danger to the health and lives of mankind. MERCURY, the LANCET, and the KNIFE, are now the means chiefly relied upon for the removal of almost every disease incident to the human body, notwithstanding their deleterious effects are so universally known and experienced.

The benefits to be derived by an attendance at this Institution, will, we trust, be duly appreciated by those who wish to acquire a correct knowledge of the healing art. Here the Student will be taught all the ordinary routine of practice that is deemed necessary, in addition to the Botanical; and in consequence of his residing in the Institution, and pursuing a systematic course of study, combining each of those departments, he may acquire a knowledge of both in a short space of time, and at a very small expense, in comparison with that of other Medical Colleges.

The following are taught, both on the old and modern, or Reformed System, by lectures, recitations, examinations, and suitable text books:—

1. Anatomy and Physiology.
2. Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
3. Theory and Practice of Physic and Surgery.
4. Midwifery.
5. Theoretical and Practical Botany.
6. Chemistry.
7. Medical Jurisprudence, &c.

There being an Infirmary connected with the College, the Student will have the benefit of Clinical Practice, by which the experimental, or practical part of medicine, will be acquired with the theory.

There will be no specified time to complete a course of study, but whenever a student of qualified to pass an examination, he will receive a Diploma. Some will require one year, others two or more years, to complete a course in studies.

Students will have an opportunity of attending the New-York Hospital, in addition to the Infirmary, where many hundreds of medical and surgical cases are daily exhibited, and Lectures delivered, Operations performed, &c. with the benefit of an extensive medical library.

For the information of some, we wish to state that this System of Practice has no connection with that disseminated by Dr. Samuel Thompson.

REQUISITIONS.—The qualifications for admission into the school will be:—1. A Certificate of good moral character. 2. A good English education.

TERMS.—The price for qualifying a person to practice, including board and all the advantages of the Institution, will be at the reduced price of \$250, payable in advance; or \$150, in advance and \$150 at the time of graduating.—Some allowance will be made for those in indigent circumstances.—The price of a Diploma will be ten dollars.

Every student will be expected to supply himself with bed and bedding, books, fuel, &c. which may be purchased in this city at a very small price.

We have the pleasure to announce that our School is in successful operation; there having been about thirty graduates during the present spring, and that there is an opening and a demand in every section of the United States for those educated in its Principles and Practice.

Those wishing further information, will please address a letter (post paid) to the undersigned.

The public are cautioned against the reports and misrepresentations of interested Physicians who are unacquainted with the System of Practice, and the Principles on which it is founded.

Students may enter the School at any period, but the Spring, or Fall, is preferable. W. BEACH, M. D. PRINCIPAL. N. York Reformed Medical College, May, 1831.

JOURNAL OF LAW.

THIS is the title of a new publication, issued from the office of the Journal of Health and conducted by an association of the members of the Bar. It is published semi-monthly, at \$1.50 per year, in numbers of 16 pages each. S. COLMAN, Portland, Agent for the work.